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ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1908.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, the 9th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.; the senior Vice-President, SAMUEL A. GREEN, in the chair.

The record of the March meeting was read and approved; and the usual monthly reports were submitted by the Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary reported that acceptances of their election had been received from Robert S. Rantoul and George L. Kirtledge as Resident Members, and from Señor Rafael Altamira y Crevea and James W. Longley as Corresponding Members.

The Committee on the revision of the By-Laws reported in print, and the new code was adopted by the Society.

Charles P. Greenough, of Brookline, was elected a Resident Member of the Society, and Henry Morse Stephens, of the University of California, a Corresponding Member.

In the absence of Thomas L. Livermore, senior member-at-large of the Council, Nathaniel Paine read the report of the Council which had been prepared by SAMUEL S. SHAW, who could not be present:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The most important event in the history of the Society during the past year, as regards its literary work as a Society, has been the resignation of its Editor, Charles C. Smith, who held the office from November 14, 1889, to October 1, 1907. Mr. Smith possessed all the qualifications necessary to an editor and in an eminent degree the miscellaneous antiquarian knowledge which enabled him to elucidate an obscure allusion or to give a date and local habitation to an obscure name, making his notes as important and interesting as the text. A summary of his work on thirteen volumes of Collections, sixteen volumes of Proceedings, and on the preparation of earlier Proceedings for publication, making in all no less than forty-three volumes edited either by himself

or with others, was given by the President at the meeting in November last, together with the highest commendation on the quality of the work, in which the Council gratefully joins.

A change in the By-Laws was adopted in June, 1907, by which all pecuniary obligations incident to membership in the Society are now abolished, and an equitable adjustment has been made of the claims of those members who had obtained exemption from annual assessments by a commutation for life. A general revision of the By-Laws is now in progress, and the draft of the revision made by a committee of the Society will be submitted at the present meeting.

The most obvious need of the Society at the present time is an enlargement of the space devoted to the Cabinet. This, it is believed, can be most satisfactorily obtained by erecting a two-story building on a small portion of the vacant land in the yard. Such an addition would double the present floor area without interfering with the light of any other rooms or preventing the carrying out of the original plans of the building. It could be paid for from the reserved income of the unrestricted funds now in the hands of the Treasurer. It was one of the purposes of the founders of the Society to procure and preserve authentic historical portraits and other objects of historical interest. Their efforts and the efforts of their successors have been crowned with such success that the Society now owns an important and valuable collection, which cannot be shown to proper advantage. The room in which the larger part of this collection is placed is inconveniently crowded, and, however great its intrinsic value, each gift only makes the situation more intolerable. While the Society does not propose to establish a gallery of the fine arts or a museum of mechanical apparatus, everything which tends to illustrate the history of Massachusetts should find a place within its walls. It will be readily conceded that authentic portraits of early settlers or eminent men of a later period, photographic views and accurate models of historic buildings have an historical value only to be compared with original manuscripts and first editions of printed books, and adequate provision should be made for the preservation of both.

The following changes took place during the year in the membership of the Society:

Deaths :

Resident Members.

Henry Gardner Denny	Sept. 19, 1907.
John Elliot Sanford	Oct. 11, 1907.
Solomon Lincoln	Oct. 15, 1907.
Daniel Henry Chamberlain	April 13, 1907.
Edward Henry Strobel	Jan. 15, 1908.
Charles Henry Dalton	Feb. 23, 1908.

Honorary Member.

David Masson	Oct. 6, 1907.
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Corresponding Members.

John Marshall Brown	July 20, 1907.
John Andrew Doyle	Aug. 4, 1907.
Edward Gaylord Bourne	Feb. 24, 1908.
Sir Spencer Walpole	July 8, 1907.

Transfer :

Corresponding Membership to the Honorary.

Henry Adams	Jan. 9, 1908.
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Elections :

Resident Members.

William Vail Kellen	June 13, 1907.
Frederic Winthrop	Jan. 9, 1908.
Robert Samuel Rantoul	Feb. 13, 1908.
George Lyman Kittredge	March 12, 1908.

Corresponding Members.

Wilberforce Eames	April 11, 1907.
George Walter Prothero	May 9, 1907.
Jean Jules Jusserand	June 13, 1907.
James Kendall Hosmer	Oct. 10, 1907.
John Bagnell Bury	Jan. 9, 1908.
Rafael Altamira y Crevea	Feb. 13, 1908.
James Wilberforce Longley	March 12, 1908.

The following publications have been issued by the Society during the year :

Serial numbers of Proceedings, Vol. XX., January to March, 1907.

Serial numbers of Proceedings, third series, Vol. I., April, 1907, to March, 1908.

Proceedings, second series, Vol. XX. (January, 1906, to March, 1907).

The following list of publications by members of the Society, during the year, includes those which have come to the knowledge of the Council :

Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses. A College Fetich, 1883. "Shall Cromwell have a Statue?" 1902. Some Modern College Tendencies, 1906. By Charles Francis Adams.

Freedom of the Church. By A. V. G. Allen.

Phillips Brooks, 1835-1893; Memorial of his Life, with extracts from his letters and note books. By A. V. G. Allen.

The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay: to which are prefixed the Charters of the Province. With historical and explanatory notes and appendix. Volume XIV., being Volume IX. of the Appendix containing Resolves, etc., 1747-1753. Edited by Melville M. Bigelow.

Law of Torts. Eighth edition. By Melville M. Bigelow.

The Athenæum Centenary. The Influence and History of the Boston Athenæum from 1807 to 1907. With a record of its officers and benefactors and a complete list of Proprietors. [Contains "The Influence of the Athenæum on Literature in America," by Barrett Wendell, and "The First One Hundred Years of Athenæum History. A Chronological Sketch," by the Librarian.] Edited by Charles Knowles Bolton.

Barberry Bushes and Wheat. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Reprinted from the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vol. XI.

Was it Andros [in whose interest the pamphlet "A Model For Erecting a Bank of Credit," London, 1688, was published]? By Andrew McFarland Davis. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for October, 1907.

Address on the Apostle Eliot, given upon the occasion of the presentation of the chair of the Apostle Eliot by the First Church in Dorchester to the First Church in Roxbury, March 17, 1907. By James DeNormandie.

Great Captains. Napoleon. A History of the Art of War, from Lützen to Waterloo, with a detailed account of the Napoleonic Wars. By Theodore A. Dodge. Vols. III. and IV.

Address on Cornelius Conway Felton, October 22, 1907, by William W. Goodwin. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Cambridge Historical Society, Vol. II.

The Lawrence Family of Groton, Mass. By Samuel A. Green. Reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1907.

Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their Fiftieth Meeting, New York, 11 December, 1907. By Samuel A. Green, Secretary.

Tarry at Home Travels. By Edward Everett Hale.

Paul the Apostle, as viewed by a Layman. By Edward H. Hall.

Youth: its education, regimen, and hygiene. By G. Stanley Hall.

The American Nation: a History from original sources by associated scholars. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, advised by various Historical Societies. Vols. XX.-XXVII., of which three are by Corresponding Members and one by Professor Hart; Vol. XX., "The Appeal to Arms, 1861-1863," and Vol. XXI., "Outcome of the Civil War, 1863-1865," both by James K. Hosmer; Vol. XXII., "Reconstruction, political and economic, 1865-1877," by William A. Dunning; and Vol. XXVI. by Professor Hart.

National Ideals historically traced, 1607-1907. By Albert Bushnell Hart. [Vol. XXVI. of his work "The American Nation."]

Life and Times of Stephen Higginson, Member of the Continental Congress (1783) and Author of the "Laco" Letters relating to John Hancock (1789). With illustrations. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

The Life and Letters of George Bancroft. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. In two volumes.

Collectors. An address read to the Club of Odd Volumes at its Annual Meeting, Boston, December 18, 1907, by the President, James Frothingham Hunnewell.

The Christian Faith and the Nation. An Address delivered in Trinity Church, Boston, at the Second Annual Convention of the Sunday School Union of the Diocese of Massachusetts November the Fourteenth, 1906, by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Diocese of Massachusetts. Fourteenth Annual Address of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence to the Convention of the Diocese, May, 1907.

The Writ of Injunction in Labor Disputes. Argument of Arthur Lord before the Joint Special Committee on Labor of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Bibliographical Notes on Boston Newspapers, 1704-1780. By Albert Matthews. Reprinted from the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vol. IX.

Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Volume IX. Edited by Albert Matthews, with a Preface by John Noble. [Contains a "Check-List of Boston Newspapers 1704-1780," by Mary Farwell Ayer, and "Bibliographical Notes" by Mr. Matthews.]

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A Sketch of his Life, together with Longfellow's chief autobiographical Poems. By Charles Eliot Norton.

John Greenleaf Whittier. A Sketch of his Life, with selected Poems. By Bliss Perry.

Walt Whitman: his Life and Work, with illustrations. By Bliss Perry. Second edition, revised.

Forty-first Report on the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 1906-07. By Frederic W. Putnam.

Dartmouth College: its founders and hinderers. By F. B. Sanborn.

Annals of the Brookline Whist Club, 1873-1907. By an old Member, Edward Stanwood.

The American Constitution. By Frederic J. Stimson.

Annual List of New and Important Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston, selected from the Monthly Bulletins, 1906-1907. Edited by Lindsay Swift.

The Log of the "Laura" in Polar seas. A hunting cruise from Tromsø, Norway, to Spitsbergen, the polar ice off East Greenland on the Island of Jan Mayen in the summer of 1906. Kept by Bettie Fleischmann Holmes. Edited by Lindsay Swift.

Monthly Bulletins of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1906-1907. Edited by Lindsay Swift.

The France of Today. By Barrett Wendell.

Liberty, Union, and Democracy. The National Ideals of America. By Barrett Wendell.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL S. SHAW,

Chairman of Committee.

The report of the Treasurer, with the report of the Auditing Committee, was presented in print, as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

In compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws, Chapter VII., Article 1, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 31, 1908.

The special funds held by him are twenty-four in number, and a full account of those funds showing the date of the gift or bequest, its provisions and objects, appears in the Treasurer's report for the year ending March 30, 1907.¹ In addition to the funds there enumerated are two special investments as follows:

1. A deposit book in the Five Cent Savings Bank for \$100, and interest, which now amounts to \$200.63, which is applicable

¹ See *ante*, 6-26.

to the care and preservation of the model of the Brattle Street Church, deposited with the Society in April, 1877. It is obvious that the interest from this gift is more than sufficient for such purpose. The Treasurer suggests that the unexpended balance of the income, after providing for the care and preservation of the model, be applied to the general purposes of the Society.

2. The second special deposit was received from our associate member Mr. Thomas Minns, and was a gift of the deposit book issued by the Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston to Miss Maria Antoinette Parker, February 1, 1821. In October, 1906, Mr. Minns paid to the Treasurer the sum of \$800, to be added to the deposit, and on March 27, 1908, Mr. Minns paid to the Treasurer the further sum of \$124.29, making the total amount of the fund so deposited the sum of \$1,000. The interest on this gift is to be used for the purchase of books for the Library.

In accordance with the suggestion of my predecessor in his last report these two investments, which formerly were not included in the General Fund, and did not appear in the trial balance, as they form part of the Society's assets, are now included as Special Funds, and the interest received therefrom being applicable to the specially designated purposes is not included in the consolidated income. These two funds now appear in the Treasurer's report as Special Investments.

In addition to the gifts and bequests represented by these funds a detailed account of the numerous gifts which have been made to the Society from time to time, and expended in the purchase of real estate or in promoting the objects for which the Society was organized, was included in the Annual Report of the Treasurer dated March 31, 1887, and printed in the Proceedings (second series, III. 293-296). The Treasurer does not include the detailed statements of these gifts in his report of this year, believing that the reference to the volumes of the Proceedings in which the information respecting them is set forth in full will be sufficient for the purposes of the Society.

During the past year the Treasurer has received from the executors of the will of the late Hon. Stephen Salisbury (H. U. 1856), of Worcester, a former member of this Society, the sum of \$5,000, the income of which is applicable to the general

purposes of the Society, and the principal will appear in the Treasurer's account under the designation of the "Salisbury Fund."

The stocks and bonds held by the Treasurer as investments on account of the above-mentioned funds are as follows :

\$14,000 in the five per cent mortgage bonds of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Co., due 1921 ;

\$1,000 in a five per cent bond of the Chicago and North Michigan Railroad Co., due 1931 ;

\$5,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., due 1939 ;

\$8,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co., due 1921 ;

\$2,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co., due 1922 ;

\$4,000 in the three and one-half per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co., due 1949 ;

\$5,000 in the five per cent gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Dayton, and Ironton Railroad Co., due 1941 ;

\$14,500 in the four per cent mortgage bonds of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Co., due 1995 ;

\$9,000 in the adjustment four per cent bonds of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Co., due 1995 ; \$3,000 in the convertible four per cent bonds of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Co., due 1995 ;

\$13,000 in the five per cent collateral trust bonds of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co., due 1915 ;

\$10,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., due 1946 ;

\$10,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., due 1929 ;

\$12,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Lewiston-Concord Bridge Co., due 1924 ;

\$6,000 in the four and one-half per cent bonds of the Boston and Maine Railroad Co., due 1944 ;

\$10,000 in the four per cent bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., due 1929 ;

\$54,000 in the four per cent joint bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. and the Great Northern Railroad Co., due 1921 ;

\$12,000 in the convertible five per cent bonds of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co., due 1913 ;

\$6,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Long Island Railroad Co., due 1949 ;

\$12,000 in the four per cent bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., due 1934 ;

\$10,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Co., due 1951 ;

\$22,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co. in Nebraska, due 1910 ;

\$2,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad Co., due 1946 ;

\$9,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Fitchburg Railroad Co., due 1927 ;

\$3,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Co., due 1925 ;

\$2,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Co., due 1923 ;

\$6,000 in the four per cent bonds of the West End Street Railway Co., due 1915 ;

\$25,000 in the six per cent mortgage notes of G. St. L. Abbott, Trustee ;

\$3,500 in the mortgage note of A. & C. F. Ammand, guaranteed by Charles F. Adams ;

\$2,000 in five per cent note of Michigan Central Railroad, due 1910 ;

\$3,000 in five per cent note of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., due 1910 ;

\$5,000 in five per cent note of Pennsylvania Railroad, due 1910 ;

\$12,000 in six per cent interim certificates of Washington Water Power Co., due 1911 ;

Fifty shares in the Merchants' National Bank of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the State National Bank of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the National Bank of Commerce of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the National Union Bank of Boston ;

Fifty shares in the Second National Bank of Boston ;

Twenty-five shares in the National Shawmut Bank of Boston ;

Thirty-five shares in the Boston and Albany Railroad Co. ;

Twenty-five shares in the Old Colony Railroad Co. ;

Twenty-five shares in the preferred stock of the Fitchburg Railroad Co. ;

One hundred and fifty shares in the preferred stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co. ;

Two hundred and fifty shares in the preferred stock of the American Smelting and Refining Co. ;

One hundred and fifty-eight shares of the preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Co. ;

Three hundred and two shares in the Kansas City Stock Yards Co. ;

Ten shares in the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co., received in exchange for five shares in the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Co. ;

Six shares in the Boston Real Estate Trust (of the par value of \$1,000);

Five shares in the State Street Exchange ; and

Three shares in the Pacific Mills (of the par value of \$1,000).

The net cost of these securities is \$448,360.27 ; but their market value is much higher.

SPECIAL INVESTMENTS.

Maria Antoinette Parker Fund of \$1,000 in the Provident Institution for Savings;

Brattle Street Church Fund of \$100 and interest, \$100.63, making a total of \$200.63, in the Five Cent Savings Bank.

The trial balance follows and shows the present condition of the several accounts :

TRIAL BALANCE.

		DEBITS.	
1908.			
March 31.	Cash		\$2,931.31
	Investments		449,360.27
	Real Estate		97,990.32
	Income Account		47.48
	General Account		28.61
			<hr/>
			\$550,357.99
		CREDITS.	
	Building Account		\$72,990.32
	Ellis House		25,000.00
	Anonymous Fund		3,668.45
	Appleton Fund		12,203.00
	Wm. Amory Fund		3,000.00
	Erastus B. Bigelow Fund		2,000.00
	Robert C. Billings Fund		10,000.00
	Chamberlain Bequest		3,057.29
	Dowse Fund		10,000.00
	Ellis Fund		31,663.66
	Richard Frothingham Fund		3,000.00
	General Fund		43,427.43
	Lawrence Fund		3,000.00
	Lowell Fund		3,000.00
	Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund		10,000.00
	Peabody Fund		22,123.00
	Charlotte A. L. Sibley Fund		22,509.48
	John L. Sibley Fund		163,573.51
	Savage Fund		6,000.00
	Salisbury Fund		5,000.00
	Waterston Publishing Fund		10,000.00
	Waterston Library Fund		8,875.14
			<hr/>
	Carried forward		\$469,091.28

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$469,091.28
Waterston Fund	5,000.00
Waterston Fund No. 2	10,000.00
Thomas L. Winthrop Fund	2,364.66
Robert C. Winthrop Fund	10,000.00
William Winthrop Fund	5,000.00
M. A. Parker Fund, Special Investment	1,000.00
Income of Appleton Fund	4,847.58
Income of William Amory Fund	1,377.83
Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund	680.23
Income of Robert C. Billings Fund	1,243.76
Income of Richard Frothingham Fund	2,318.66
Income of Lawrence Fund	729.66
Income of Lowell Fund	79.45
Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund	4,136.71
Income of Peabody Fund	4,346.57
Income of John L. Sibley Fund	12,053.38
Income of Savage Fund	123.71
Income of Salisbury Fund	178.34
Income of Waterston Publishing Fund	5,094.71
Income of Waterston Fund	1,042.13
Income of Waterston Fund No. 2	4,514.83
Income of Robert C. Winthrop Fund	4,222.75
Income of William Winthrop Fund	864.27
Income of M. A. Parker Fund	47.48
	<u>\$550,357.99</u>

March 31, 1908.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

1908.

DEBITS.

March 31. To sundry charges and payments:

Salaries of Librarian's Assistants and of Janitor . .	\$3,860.00
Services of Janitor	39.20
Printing and binding	331.05
Stationery and postage	50.53
Light	79.15
Water	73.00
Coal and wood	579.25
Miscellaneous expenses	809.68
Editing publications of the Society	1,175.00
Repairs	73.00
Accountant	500.00
Commutation of fees	674.75
	<u>\$8,244.61</u>

1908.

CREDITS.

March 31. By sundry receipts:

Interest	\$85.45
Assessment Fees	70.00
Sales of publications	905.35
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$1,060.80</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,060.80
Income of Dowse Fund	592.14
Income of Ellis Fund	1,859.17
Income of General Fund	2,261.17
Income of C. A. L. Sibley Fund	955.82
Balance from old account	1,486.90
By balance brought down	28.61
	<u>\$8,244.61</u>

CASH ACCOUNT.

1907.	DEBITS.	
March 31.	Balance on hand	\$3,327.60
1908.		
March 31.	Receipts as follows:	
	Consolidated income from investments	23,697.90
	Received account of Salisbury Fund	5,000.00
	Received investments matured	7,500.00
	General Account, sales, and assessments	1,060.80
		<u>\$40,586.30</u>
1907.	CREDITS.	
March 31.	By payments as follows:	
	Investments	\$21,779.38
	General Account	8,244.61
	Paid account of incomes:	
	William Amory Fund	88.52
	R. C. Billings Fund	82.20
	Chamberlain Bequest	2,649.17
	Dowse Fund	4.53
	Ellis	30.00
	General Fund	330.00
	Lowell Fund	196.15
	Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund	151.80
	Peabody Fund	779.30
	C. A. L. Sibley Fund	387.35
	J. L. Sibley Fund	2,008.86
	Savage Fund	150.35
	Waterston Publishing Fund	667.02
	Waterston Library Fund	42.00
	William Winthrop Fund	63.75
	Balance cash on hand	2,931.31
		<u>\$40,586.30</u>

The income for the year derived from the investments and credited to the several funds in proportion to the amount at which they stand on the Treasurer's books was about six per cent.

The present condition of the Society is shown in detail in the foregoing statements and abstracts; but it may be con-

venient to give the summary in a single sentence. The real estate, which is entirely unincumbered, stands on the books at \$97,990.32, but is valued by the city assessors at \$196,000.

The aggregate amount of the twenty-four permanent funds is \$399,590.48, which, together with unexpended balances and income, is represented by stocks and bonds costing \$449,360.27, and by \$2,931.31 in cash. The increase in the funds of the Society over the amount reported in the report of the Treasurer for last year is \$15,279.38 which is made up of the \$5,000 received under the will of Stephen Salisbury, the M. A. Parker Fund of \$1,000, and of the unexpended income of the past year of \$9,279.38.

ARTHUR LORD,
Treasurer.

BOSTON, April 1, 1908.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to March 31, 1908, have attended to that duty, and report that they find that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report.

They have engaged the services of Mr. Henry A. Piper, a public accountant, who reports to them that he finds the accounts correctly kept and properly vouched, that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for, and that the trial balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE, }
THOMAS MINNS, } *Committee.*

BOSTON, April 4, 1908.

The Librarian read his report:

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

During the year there have been added to the Library:

Books	468
Pamphlets	1590
Bound volumes of newspapers	34

Unbound volumes of newspapers	14
Broadsides	37
Maps	3
Manuscripts	55
Bound volumes of manuscripts	33

In all 2,234

Of the volumes added, 425 have been given, 97 bought, and 13 formed by binding. Of the pamphlets added, 1206 have been given, 378 bought, and 6 procured by exchange.

From the income of the Savage Fund there have been bought 20 volumes and 16 pamphlets.

From the income of the John Langdon Sibley Fund there have been bought 20 volumes, 164 pamphlets, and 1 broadside, all relating to Harvard College, and 1 volume of newspaper cuttings of sketches of graduates has been bound; and from that of the Charlotte A. L. Sibley Fund there have been bought 56 volumes, 198 pamphlets, 425 single newspapers, and 1 manuscript.

From the income of the William Winthrop Fund there have been bound 13 volumes, containing 85 pamphlets; and 26 volumes have been repaired.

In the collection of manuscripts there are now 1223 volumes, 192 unbound volumes, 97 pamphlets with manuscript notes, and 15,136 manuscripts.

Of the books added to the Rebellion department, 61 volumes have been given and 31 bought; and of the pamphlets added, 78 have been given and 86 bought. There are now in the collection 3197 volumes, 6122 pamphlets, 489 broadsides, and 110 maps.

From the estate of our associate the late Rev. Dr. Edward J. Young there have been received 56 volumes, some manuscript sermons and historical pamphlets; from the Boston Public Library a collection of newspapers, and 26 volumes of early imprints mostly by Cotton and Increase Mather, from its duplicates, all in exchange for early Boston newspapers from our duplicate numbers; also from Miss Ellen Sturgis Hooper 10 volumes of the records of the New England Freedman's Aid Society from 1862 to 1873, and other manuscripts.

The Library contains at the present time 50,377 volumes, 111,265 pamphlets, and 4755 broadsides.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN,

Librarian.

April 9, 1908.

The Cabinet-Keeper submitted his report:

REPORT OF THE CABINET-KEEPER.

The following additions to the Cabinet have been received during the past year:

A bronze medal with the legend, "Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, New England, November 30, 1756-1906," struck in November, 1906, to commemorate the granting of its charter by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and its own one hundred and fifty years of existence. Given by the Lodge of St. Andrew.

A framed photographic portrait of the late Recording Secretary of the Society, Rev. Edward James Young, D.D.¹ Given by his family.

A large lithographic portrait of the late Rev. John Thornton Kirkland, D.D.,¹ for many years a member of the Society. Given by the family of the late Rev. Dr. Young.

A bust in marble of Robert C. Winthrop, reproduced for the Society by F. C. Recchia from a cast, probably taken by Hiram Powers about the year 1868, given to the Society by the family of the late Charles Deane in April, 1899, when this building was opened for use.²

An engraving of John Hancock, by W. Smith, after a painting by Copley. Given by Edward Ilsley Galvin.

A mezzotint of Rev. Joshua Huntington, Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston from 1808 to his death in 1819. Given by Miss Emma S. Wilson and Mrs. Octavia Wilson Reed, of Calais, Maine.

A lithographic portrait of Mrs. Dorothy Scott, from a sketch by Edwards after a painting by Miss Goodridge. Given by Miss Wilson and Mrs. Reed.

A carved oak chair, showing the royal crown supported by cherubs and also the rose of the royal arms, formerly belonging to Lieutenant-Governor William Tailer, to whom it was presented by Queen Anne.³ Given by Mrs. Elizabeth Anna (Byles) Ellis, of Burlington, New Jersey.

A bust in plaster of George Bancroft, by Richard S. Greenough,

¹ See *ante*, 95; ² 97-101; ³ 166.

Rome, 1889, probably after a model from life made at Newport years before that time.¹ Purchased by the Society.

A bronze medal of President Charles William Eliot, designed by Leon Deschamps and struck at the French Mint in 1907.² Given by Grenville H. Norcross.

A bronze medal struck for the Cambridge Historical Society by Tiffany and Company of New York in 1907, from a design by Bela L. Pratt, to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.² Given by the Cambridge Historical Society.

A framed photograph of a silhouette of Joseph Willard, President of Harvard University from 1781 to his death in 1804.³ Given by his grandchildren, Joseph and Susanna Willard.

A water-color sketch of the view up Summer Street showing Trinity Church, by N. Vautin after a drawing by Sarah Hodges in 1846; also another water-color sketch by the same artist in 1851-1852 showing the church from a point on Winter Street, after a sketch by Miss Hodges about the year 1850.⁴ Given by Mrs. Sarah (Hodges) Swan, of Cambridge.

Thirty-five bank bills on New England banks from 1849-1864 stamped "counterfeit" or "worthless" by the Suffolk Bank, or National Bank of Redemption, Boston; and a Confederate States bill for fifty dollars, February, 1864.⁵ Given by George Eliot Richardson.

Three tickets of the Massachusetts Government Lottery of the year 1744, signed by S. Watts. Given by King William Mansfield.

A photograph of the only known portrait of Colonel James Montgomery, who died at Mound City, Kansas, December 6, 1871.⁵ Given by F. B. Sanborn.

Four large photographic portraits of former Treasurers made by Baldwin Coolidge at the expense of the Society as follows:

William Tudor, Treasurer from 1791 to 1796, and from 1799 to 1803, after a portrait by Stuart in the possession of Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine.^{6, 7}

Josiah Quincy, Treasurer from 1803 to 1820, after an oil painting by Stuart in the Museum of Fine Arts.⁶

Nahum Mitchell, Treasurer from 1839 to 1845, after an oil painting in the possession of Horace P. Chandler.⁶

Peleg W. Chandler, Treasurer from 1845 to 1847, after a photograph by Notman, Boston, furnished by Horace P. Chandler.⁶

A photographic portrait of Richard Frothingham, Treasurer from 1847 to 1877.⁸ Given by James F. Hunnewell.

¹ See *ante*, 204, 234; ² 180; ³ 229; ⁴ 230; ⁵ 315; ⁶ 394.

⁷ 1 Proceedings, i. xxxvi, 282.

⁸ See *ante*, 295.

A crayon portrait of Charles C. Smith, Treasurer from 1877 to 1907, drawn from life for the Society, in November, 1907, by Miss Mary N. Richardson.¹

A large etched portrait of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, by Jacques Reich, after the original painting in the Massachusetts Senate Chamber attributed to Van Dyke. Given by Frederic Winthrop.

In accordance with the vote of the Council at the meeting in March, the ancient classical coins belonging to the Society have been given to Harvard College, and the following letters have been received in acknowledgment:

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College in Boston, March 23, 1908, the following communication was presented:

BOSTON, March 14, 1908.

The following vote was passed by the Council of the Massachusetts Historical Society at a meeting held on the 12th instant:

On the recommendation of the Cabinet-Keeper, it was voted that the ancient classical coins belonging to the Society be given to Harvard College.

EDWARD STANWOOD,
Secretary of the Council.

Whereupon it was

Voted, That the generous offer of the Massachusetts Historical Society be gratefully accepted.

A true copy of record.

Attest: JEROME D. GREENE, *Secretary.*

LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 7th, 1908.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, Esq.,
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR MR. NORCROSS, — I beg to acknowledge the receipt from the Massachusetts Historical Society of about a thousand ancient coins, chiefly of the later Roman Emperors, and I beg to thank the Society for transferring to this Library a collection which cannot fail to be of interest to classical and historical students.

Very truly yours,

WM. C. LANE.

Dr. Malcolm Storer, curator of coins of Harvard College, has kindly arranged for this Society the Admiral Vernon medals of the Appleton Collection.

I again call attention to the crowded condition of the

¹ See *ante*, 394.

Cabinet room, and suggest that either an addition be built on the rear land or that the Ellis Hall be used for exhibition of prints, engravings, autographs, and documents suitable to be displayed on movable easels.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,

Cabinet-Keeper.

BOSTON, April 9, 1908.

ALBERT MATTHEWS presented the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Library and Cabinet:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY AND CABINET.

The Committee has, with the kind aid of the Librarian and of the Cabinet-Keeper, performed its duty. Accessions to the Cabinet are constantly made, and space for their accommodation is as constantly diminishing. Hence the Committee recommends that an addition be made to the present room. While the Cabinet-Keeper is interested in numismatics, he does not pretend to that expert knowledge which is requisite for the proper care and display of the coins. Therefore the appointment of a curator of coins is suggested.

In the Library the excellent method of mounting newspapers, adopted two years ago, is being carried on as rapidly as possible. It is suggested that additional steel stacks be built in the large room over the Dowse Library, if the floor is sufficiently strong to permit it, to replace the wooden cases which are a serious menace and ought to be removed.

The Committee thinks it would be singularly appropriate if a bust of Francis Parkman were procured and placed over the cabinet containing the Parkman Papers, to correspond with that of Robert Charles Winthrop over the cabinet containing the Winthrop Papers.

ALBERT MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THAYER, } *Committee.*
WILLIAM V. KELLEN, }

April 9, 1908.

Dr. DENORMANDIE, for the Committee to nominate officers, presented a list of officers for the ensuing year, and the following named gentlemen were elected:

For President.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

For Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JAMES FORD RHODES.

For Recording Secretary.

EDWARD STANWOOD.

For Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES.

For Treasurer.

ARTHUR LORD.

For Librarian.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

For Cabinet-Keeper.

GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS.

For Members at Large of the Council.

NATHANIEL PAINE.

EDWARD H. HALL.

ROGER B. MERRIMAN.

MELVILLE M. BIGELOW.

EDWIN D. MEAD.

Dr. Green having been elected to two offices, Bliss Perry, on motion of Dr. DeNormandie, was elected an additional member of the Council to make the number thirteen.

Dr. DENORMANDIE read the following paper :

MODERNISM.

The Pope's Encyclical against modernism is such an open attack upon the historical method in the investigation of truth, to which we owe so much, that its consideration belongs very naturally to our work and interests here.

This vehement denunciation of modernism does not refer to the improvements which science and the inventive mind of man have introduced for our comfort or convenience in these latter years, although some of them in the beginning came under a like condemnation; it means a censorship or a bar

upon all writings, and all the results of thought in the present age which have made popular the researches of the naturalists or the students of the ethnic religions, or the bearing of the historical method upon biblical criticism, or of the generally accepted theory of evolution in some form. It is condemnation of everything upon every subject which the most earnest, diligent, and consecrated study of the past few generations has made known to us, and classes it all as destructive, pernicious, atheistical. Its haughty assumption is that all who spoke by the Spirit of God lived and died centuries ago, and that everything which belongs to the realm of spiritual thought was settled by ancientism, and has no value if it contradicts the venerable uses, forms, or decrees of the Vatican.

To fight against modernism is as futile as to fight against the movements of the planets, and it is to be regretted because it appeals only to persons in mental servitude, and keeps the chains of ignorance and bondage from being unloosed.

The great discoveries that have made the world glad and expanded life's comforts and enjoyments were almost all met by the same condemnation, because it was feared they would profane some mystery, or destroy faith in what are superstitiously regarded as infallible authorities. Those who made or accepted these discoveries, and thus advanced human knowledge, were called sorcerers, or said to be in league with Satan if they were chemists; they were considered infidels if they were astronomers, and atheists if they were scientists. There lingers on, among those who have no real, deep faith in God, the survival of the old fear that the intellect is, by the very nature of its workings, destructive of religious faith, — that they who follow it move towards uncertainty, doubt, and unbelief.

We take the opposite ground. We affirm just the contrary view. A reverent mind seeking the truth is just as much under the law of God to-day as any one was at the introduction of Christianity or at the foundation of the world. All the teachings and revelations of modernism are just as necessary, just as helpful, just as divine, as any teachings by any of the ancients. All the earnest and consecrated labors of the intellect are just as sacred now, when pursued in the interests of truth, as when of old the great poet of the Orient sang the praises of Wisdom.

Every thought which has helped the world was once modernism. Every new thought is provocative of opposition. When it comes into the world, the old thought at once sets itself against it; because when a thought, a view, has been in the world for some time, it has some acceptance, — some to defend it, some who think the world is to lose if it be not believed. By and by this new thought which fought its way into the world takes its place among the conservative forces, and looks askance at every newer thought and denounces it as modernism. The adherents of the Church of Rome at its beginning were everywhere called atheists by those who held to the old religion. Christianity was the worst and most dangerous form of modernism to the ancient faiths of Greece and Rome. There is always a conflict between the thought of one age which has become conservative, and the new thought which seems crude or destructive, which is coming in and demands a hearing. It is always the conflict between ancientism and modernism, and the world ought to know by this time that, while nothing of real value to religion is lost, modernism always triumphs, and always will, if God is still in his world.

Look at some instances in proof of this, familiar to you all. The position of the earth among the heavenly bodies had to fight its way and became a serious question of faith. Copernicus, for thinking out, as by a divine guidance, the laws of the planetary system, was imprisoned, and his book was not published until after his death. This was then modernism and denounced by the Vatican. Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake in the open streets of Rome for his heretical philosophy, and Galileo was imprisoned by the Inquisition. Kepler, "thinking God's thoughts after him," met with the same fate of obloquy and imprisonment. Even as late as 1859, when Alexander von Humboldt died, — when the kings of the nations sent their representatives to his funeral, — only the officiating clergyman and two or three unorthodox clergy were present, so great was the fear as to the results of his studies. Now the nebular hypothesis is established, — that out of the vast realm of star-dust has come the beautiful order of stellar and planetary systems. All these views were once modernism and bitterly denounced by the Church.

Roger Bacon, one of the really great minds of the thirteenth century, who in his scientific study and vision was even

clearer than his distinguished namesake, had to suffer imprisonment for fourteen years because of his bold investigations and assertions of what might be done for human welfare,— although it may be that the true cause of opposition to him was his open denunciation of the immorality of the clergy; but the open charge was that he was in league with the devil because he asserted that some diseases are preventable by sanitary measures. That was modernism, and denounced as heresy.

Do you recall the awful and yet touching picture of Vesalius? Against the law which forbade the dissection of dead bodies, he haunted graveyards in his effort to procure bodies and wring from them the secret of deliverance from the terrible death by the plague. He had to work in a cell, bolted and barred to protect him from attack. Above him, in the picture, is the crucifix, to which he lifts his pleading eye as devoutly as any priest or maiden who knelt at the cross, and stretched before him is the livid body of one just dead of the plague, into which he is about to sink his knife in the hope of finding, *as he did*, the secret of this dread disease. Then writing on paper the results of his investigations, and leaving them in vinegar to be disinfected, he went out a despised, hunted, and persecuted man, condemned to death by the Inquisition, but his sentence commuted by the King. This was modernism, and was denounced by the Church.

When Boyer in 1795 discovered the principle of inoculation, it was met by the statement that diseases were sent as a punishment, and whoever interferes with them breaks God's law and is God's enemy.

When Sir James Young Simpson in 1847 first applied anæsthetics in childbirth, the charge was made against him that he was breaking the ancient law of God, "In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." The wise and witty physician said, "When God performed the first surgical operation upon Adam, he caused a deep sleep to fall upon him," and he thought a great physician could cause a deep sleep to fall upon a patient without breaking God's law. Then think how for the last seventy-five years all the investigations and conclusions of the naturalists, all the profound and general results of the students of Biblical learning, all the scientific hypotheses of development and evolution, have been met with the sneer of ridicule and the charges of atheism, until at last, when their inevi-

table results begin to appear, they are all grouped together and forbidden and denounced as modernism. Andrew D. White says: "In all modern history interference with science in the supposed interests of religion, no matter how conscientious that interference may have been, has resulted in the direst evils, both to science and religion; and invariably, on the other hand, all the untrammelled scientific investigations, no matter how dangerous some of them may have seemed for the time being, have invariably resulted in the highest good to science and religion."

Of course it is always a good thing to have the order of society preserved by those who are not too ready to take every new theory as an established truth; but the advancement of mankind is always in the hands of those whose minds are open to welcome and try the new, and to hold fast to what is permanent and helpful in the old,— "for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." "Every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven . . . bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old."

It is sometimes, too, most astonishing to see how soon that which is modern comes to have in many minds the authority of that which is ancient. I remember, and some of you too, how severe the denunciation was about putting the motto "In God we trust" upon our coins. It was at a time when great wealth was beginning to be gained by many very suddenly during the Civil War, and papers and ministers said, "Why not tell the truth and make the motto 'In Gold we trust'?" ; and religious councils bemoaned the insult to God of making his name appear on gold, the root of all evil; and now some seem to think the foundations of the Church will be shaken if the motto is given up. So in England, because it had been a ruling of the Church for a long time, bishops and archbishops and rectors and curates thought that all morality would be at an end, and the Church lose all its influence, and religion decay, and that the sanctuaries might as well be closed, if the "Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill" became the law of the land. I tell you, persons have mighty little to do or to think about if they waste their words or their energies upon such trivial questions as these, in the midst of the mighty problems which

daily confront us in our busy and perplexed life. They are just like those against whom Jesus uttered his scathing denunciation, "Ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith."

The fact is, unless the world should come to an end to-day, there must always be modernism; and as the world goes on, all that is modern soon enough becomes ancient. And it never would be condemned except by persons striving selfishly to keep others in ignorance and bondage; it never would for a moment be denounced except by persons who had no real, deep, living faith in a living God. The whole growth of humanity has come from modernism, from the investigations and revelations of to-day added to the investigations and revelations of yesterday; and taking the ages together, it is to the mind of man, the reason, the logos, seeking for the wisdom of God, to which we owe everything which has added to the growth and development of humanity. "The only thing," says Plato, "which gives value to life is the love of wisdom, the eternal beauty." The progress of religion, from the most vulgar idolatry and fetichism to the faith in one living and eternal Being, we owe entirely to man's use of his mind. In order to lay deep foundations and to build up nobler edifices of conviction, the mind of man digs up the rotten basement and clears away the moldering fabric. We need what is ancient for what man learned and taught in the past; we need what is modern for what man is learning and teaching in the present. Then the true Ark of God, which has taken so many ages of thought to build, is launched on the troubled ocean of progress, hope, and faith. The present is as direct from God as ever the past was. Let us try, accept, sift, and consecrate its revelations, lest haply we be found to fight against God.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS communicated the following letters:

HARRISON GRAY TO HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

LONDON, Sept: 28th, 1787.

DEAR GRANDSON,¹—I am now to acknowledge your Favor by Cap^t. Folger with a bill lading inclosed for the monies you received

¹ Harrison Gray, Treasurer and Receiver General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, left Boston with the British troops on March 17, 1776, went to Hal-

of Mr. Winslow on my account. I should have had a better opinion of his honor if he had paid you the Interest, however half a loaf is better than no bread.

I am obliged to you my child for your unremitted attention to my Interest and for your punctuality in remitting me the money, the day after you received it. — I have inclosed in a letter to my Brother John by this opportunity an ample joint power of Attorney. I wrote you by Cap^t. Davis relative to my Lands at Petersboro'; you will be the best Judge, whether it is best to enter into a lawsuit. If you can compound the matter, I shall be satisfied; being fully persuaded your exertions to serve me will not be wanting. In short my child from the good character I have of you from all the Americans, I place such confidence in your Capacity attention to your profession and unimpeached Integrity that to give you any particular Instructions is quite needless. As Mr. Hancock is a Gentleman of honour I hope he will settle the Judgment of Court I recovered against him to your satisfaction. I wrote you so fully upon this Subject by Capt. Davis that there is no occasion to add anything further I shall only say that "Sugar catches more flies than Vinegar."

I congratulate you and your Father¹ on his being appointed a Member of Congress. In a letter to my Brother dated Feby 28, 1785, I enclosed him a deed from William Story for about Eight thousand Acres of Land at Bernardstown, but to my Surprise I have been informed that the pious Mr. Story finding the Deed was not upon record, sold the Lands a second Time, to Col^o Jonathan Grout of Petersham who recorded the Deed. If the Law is open in your State to punish such *Villains*, I beg you will take proper Steps to have justice done me. I know nothing of his circumstances, but altho' he should not be able to pay me the full of my demand, I would have such a hypocritical fellow exposed, unless he will compound the matter with you, which I submit to your discretion. The Deed to Col. Grout I believe is recorded in the State of New Hampshire. Mr. Giles Alexander of your City can give you Information concerning it.

Story's two Notes of hand I have also sent to my Brother by Cap^t Davis, when your wicked tender act is repealed, you will meet with no difficulty to compel him to do "Justice" and if he

ifax and later to London, where he died in 1794. His only daughter, Elizabeth, married Samuel Allyne Otis, whose son Harrison Gray Otis (1765–1848) after the Revolution acted in behalf of his grandfather with much success in the recovery of his property here. See J. S. Loring's "The Hundred Boston Orators," 188–217. The original letters belonged to the late George A. Dary, Esq., of Boston.

¹ Samuel Allyne Otis (1740–1814) was member of Congress from Boston in 1788, and Secretary of the United States Senate from 1789 to his death in Washington, April 22, 1814.

reflects upon the atrociousness of his Crime in regard to the Lands, unless he has a very complaisant conscience he will walk "humbly."

Present my Love to your honored Father & Mother to your Brothers & Sisters, not omitting my granddaughter Elizabeth Gray. Adieu my child. God bless you.

H. GRAY.

LONDON, Octor 6, 1787.

DEAR GRANDSON, — I have already wrote you by this opportunity to which I refer you, Since which your favour of the 11th August has come to hand. As I have suffered so much by the villainy of your State who have deprived me of all the property I had which came to their knowledge, for no other Crime than my obedience to those who were in lawful Authority, I am not much surprised that their example should be followed by the Town of Petersboro'. As they have settled a Gospel Minister upon my Lands, I hope in the Course of his preaching; he will give them a sermon upon this Text — "Righteousness exalteth a Nation, but Sin is a reproach to any people." As you say the sale was fraudulent, I should have had no objection to your ejecting the Tenants provided it could be done at a reasonable expence, but the enormous Sum of one hundred & fifty pounds is too large a sum to sport with to recover the Sum of three or four hundred pounds when the Event of the Action is uncertain. I therefore decline a legal Investigation however my child I herewith inclose you the necessary papers. If you can amicably compound the matter with the Town, I have no objection, but if they refuse, and you think it worth while, you may commence a suit at your own expence and if you are so fortunate as to recover Judgment, I do hereby give you a quit claim to the premises. You have herewith inclosed a schedule of the notes of hand and Bonds which I have sometime since sent my Brother you will consult with him upon them. I need not urge your Exertion to serve me. I shall say nothing upon politicks excepting my hearty wish that it was with you as in times past when you was the happiest people under Heaven.

God bless you my Child,

H. GRAY.

P S my Love to your Brother George
and tell him I shall not write a
promisory Note over his name.
direct my letters to be left at the new
England coffeehouse London

Jeremy Greens Bond and Mortgage	344 . .
Ditto his Note of hand	50 . .
Ezekiel Goldthaiwts Note	450 . .
Edmund Rangers Note May 12, 1773	52.10.4
Gardner Chandler's Bond	300 . .
Moses Merey's Bond Feby. 1762	60 . .
Zechary Brigdons Bond July 1771	18.12
Solomon Stoddard his Note July 15 1773	35 . .
William Brattle his Note Dec. 3, 1758	19.10
Oliver Partridge his Note July 14, 1772	78. 8
Wm. Story his Note April 1, 1772	126. 7.6
Ditto his Note June 24th, 1772	108 . .
Thomas Cushing's Note Sept 7, 1762	37 . .
Ditto 26, 1762	138 . .
Rev ^d John Rogers Bond Sept 1761	150 . .
Sam A. Otis his Note to which his Father ¹ was surety Sept 12, 1762	675 . .

Your Fathers Bond

Your hon ^d Father's Bond for	1371.14
His Note hand	271.16.9
Ditto	150 . .

You will see that I have justice done me
in the Dividend.

Remarks were made during the meeting by the senior
VICE-PRESIDENT, GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, and JAMES
FORD RHODES.

A new serial of the Proceedings, for January, February,
and March, was ready for distribution at this meeting.

¹ Judge James Otis (1702-1778), father of James Otis (1725-1783) and S. A. Otis.

B Y - L A W S
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

REVISED AND ADOPTED, APRIL 9, 1908.

CHAPTER I.

OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE 1. — Membership in the Society shall be of three classes: Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary.

Resident Members shall be elected from among citizens of Massachusetts who habitually reside some considerable part of each year within this Commonwealth, and they shall cease to be members if they remove from the State; provided, however, that temporary or official absence shall not operate as a forfeiture of membership. Resident Members alone are entitled to vote or to take part in the business of the Society.

Corresponding Members shall be elected from among residents in other States or countries, and their membership shall cease if they become permanent residents within this Commonwealth. The number of Corresponding Members shall never exceed fifty.

Honorary Members shall be elected from among residents in other States or countries, who, in the judgment of the Society, have conducted researches of exceptional importance in the field of history and have produced works of widely recognized excellence. The number of Honorary Members shall never exceed ten.

ART. 2. — A book shall be kept by the Recording Secretary, in which any Resident Member of the Society may enter the names of persons whom he may regard as suitable to be nominated as Resident, Corresponding, or Honorary Members. It is understood that each member is bound in honor not to make known outside of the Society the name of any person either proposed or nominated. No nomination of any member shall

be made except by a report of the Council at a stated meeting of the Society, nor be acted upon at the same meeting to which it is reported; nor shall more than one nomination for membership, of the same class, be reported or acted upon at any one meeting.

ART. 3. — Before any nomination to membership is acted upon a brief statement shall be made as to the residence and qualifications of the person nominated.

ART. 4. — The name of a Corresponding Member may be transferred from the list of Corresponding Members to that of Honorary Members by unanimous vote at any meeting of the Society subsequent to that at which notice of such proposed change is given. In case objection is made, the election of such person as an Honorary Member shall be effected only in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 5 of this Chapter.

ART. 5. — In the election of members, which shall be by secret vote, the law and custom of our forefathers shall be observed, by taking the question with Indian corn and beans; the corn expressing *yeas*, and the beans *nays*. But no election shall be valid unless at least twenty votes are cast, and three-fourths of them are in the affirmative. Unless the person elected, having been duly notified by the Corresponding Secretary in writing, shall signify his acceptance in writing within six months, his election shall be void.

ART. 6. — No entrance fee or annual payment shall be required of Corresponding or Honorary Members; nor of Resident Members unless by special vote of the Society.

ART. 7. — Each member shall be entitled to receive without charge a copy of all the regular publications of the Society, issued after his election.

ART. 8. — Diplomas signed by the President, and countersigned by the two Secretaries, shall be issued to all persons who shall become members of the Society.

CHAPTER II.

OF MEETINGS.

ART. 1. — The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Thursday of April, and there shall be a regular meeting on the second Thursday of every month, except July,

August, and September, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at its rooms in Boston. But the Council may, at their discretion, cause any regular meeting to be postponed or omitted, or to be held in some other place. Special meetings shall be called by the President, or, in case of his absence or inability, by one of the Vice-Presidents or by the Council.

ART. 2. — At regular meetings of the Society, the order of business shall be as follows :

1. Reading the record of the preceding meeting.
2. Report of the Librarian.
3. Report of the Cabinet-Keeper.
4. Communications received by the Corresponding Secretary.
5. Unfinished business, and business assigned at the last meeting.
6. Report of the Council.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Such matters of business as may be proposed by any member.

9. Communications by members of the Society on any subject having relation to the purposes of the Society. For the orderly accomplishment of this object, the Society shall be divided alphabetically into three sections, as nearly equal in numbers as may be, each of which in turn shall have precedence in making communications; and the Recording Secretary, in his notification of each regular meeting, shall state which section is entitled to such precedence.

ART. 3. — Fifteen members shall be a quorum for all purposes except for the election of members, and for alterations of these By-Laws.

ART. 4. — At the request of two members present, any subject proposed for discussion shall be at once deferred to a subsequent meeting.

ART. 5. — All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered.

CHAPTER III.

OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, who shall be, *ex officio*, Chairman of the Council; two Vice-Presidents; a Recording Secretary, who shall also be, *ex officio*, Secretary

of the Council; a Corresponding Secretary; a Treasurer; a Librarian; and a Cabinet-Keeper, — all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold their respective offices for one year, or until others are duly chosen in their stead. At the same meeting five members shall be chosen who, with the before-mentioned officers, shall constitute the Council of the Society.

Not more than two of the members of the Council chosen at large shall hold their places for more than two successive years.

Whenever from any cause the actual number of members of the Council shall fall below thirteen, the Society may at any meeting elect additional members to make the number thirteen; but the terms of members so elected shall expire at the Annual Meeting next ensuing.

At the monthly meeting in March, annually, a Nominating Committee, consisting of three persons, shall be appointed, who shall report to the Annual Meeting a list of officers for the ensuing year.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside over all meetings of the Society when present, and, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their names. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

ART. 1. — The Recording Secretary, or, in case of his death or absence, the Corresponding Secretary, shall cause a notice of each meeting, regular or special, to be sent, through the post-office, to all Resident Members, not less than three days in advance thereof. But in case of special meetings the interval may be shortened, if the Council so direct.

ART. 2. — He shall keep an exact record of all the meetings of the Society, with the names of the members present, and shall enter in full all reports of committees that may be accepted by the Society, unless otherwise specially directed, or unless the same are to be included in the printed Proceedings.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

ART. 1. — The Corresponding Secretary, or, in case of his death or absence, the Recording Secretary, shall inform all persons of their election as members of the Society, send to each a copy of the By-Laws, and, on the acceptance of their election, issue the proper diplomas.

ART. 2. — He shall conduct the correspondence of the Society not otherwise provided for; and deposit in the Library copies of letters sent and original letters received.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE TREASURER.

ART. 1. — The Treasurer shall give bond to such amount as the Council shall from time to time prescribe for the proper performance of his duties, and to secure the Society from loss in connection with the same. The cost of such bonding shall be paid by the Society. The Council shall further make provision for payment of a book-keeper or accountant, to aid the Treasurer in the performance of his duties.

ART. 2. — He shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and shall keep regular and faithful accounts of all the moneys and funds of the Society that may come into his hands, and of all receipts and expenditures connected with the same, — which accounts shall always be open to the inspection of the members; and, at the Annual Meeting, he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding, and of the amount and condition of all the property of the Society intrusted to him.

ART. 3. — He shall pay no moneys, except on vote of the Society, or of the Council, or with the approval of an officer or committee of the Society or Council thereunto duly authorized.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE LIBRARIAN, AND OF THE LIBRARY.

ART. 1. — The Librarian shall have charge of all the books, tracts, maps, manuscripts, and other property of the Society

appropriate to a library; shall cause catalogues of them to be made and kept, and shall do whatever may be in his power, at all times, to preserve and increase the collections under his care.

ART. 2. — He shall acknowledge the receipt of each gift made to the Library, by a certificate addressed to the giver.

ART. 3. — He shall, at every monthly meeting of the Society, report all gifts made to the Library since the last regular meeting, with the names of the givers; and, at the Annual Meeting, shall present a statement of the condition and wants of the Library, with a notice of the important accessions made to it during the year.

ART. 4. — He shall keep an exact account of all books taken out, with the names of the persons who take them, and the dates when they are borrowed and returned.

ART. 5. — He may have one or more assistants, not members of the Society, appointed by the Council, who shall aid him in all or any of his duties; who shall also aid the Recording Secretary in notifying meetings, copying reports, or in any other way that may be required, and who shall render such other services to the Society connected with its Library or its general proceedings as the Council may direct.

ART. 6. — The Library shall be open on all week-days throughout the year, except on days of public observance, and on the day of the Annual Meeting, between such hours as the Council may from time to time appoint.

ART. 7. — Any Member of the Society may take from the Library three printed volumes at a time, and keep each of them four weeks, with a right to renew the loan from time to time, unless some other member has asked for the said volumes in writing.

ART. 8. — At the written request of a Resident Member, the Librarian shall permit any person to visit the Library and consult the books under such conditions as he may prescribe.

ART. 9. — At the written request of a Resident Member, the Librarian shall deliver to the person indicated in such request, any book or books belonging to the Society, which the member himself might take out. No member shall grant the privilege mentioned in this article to more than one person at the same time.

ART. 10. — Any member taking books from the Library or authorizing the use of them, in the Library or elsewhere, under Articles 7, 8, or 9, shall be answerable for the loss of them, or for any injury done to them, to such amount as the Council may deem just.

ART. 11. — Any committee of the Society, for the time being, may take such books and manuscripts from the Library as they may need in order to perform the duty assigned to them by the Society.

ART. 12. — All manuscripts of the Society shall be kept under lock and key, and be used only in presence of the Librarian or an assistant. Any document or manuscript may, however, by vote of the Council, be lent for use on public occasions under such conditions for safe preservation and return as the Council may in any case impose.

ART. 13. — Persons not members of the Society, engaged in historical pursuits, may be allowed to consult the manuscripts belonging to the Society, provided an application in writing, stating the object of the inquiry, be first made to the Librarian, who shall make a record of the same.

ART. 14. — With the consent of the Librarian memoranda of names, dates, and similar matter, may be made from manuscripts belonging to the Society. But no manuscript, and no part of a manuscript, belonging to the Society, shall be copied, except by permission of the Council, after an application in writing, specifying the manuscript, or part thereof, desired to be copied. If any such manuscript shall, in consequence of such permission, be published, in whole or in part, the fact that it was obtained from the Society shall be required to be stated in its publication.

ART. 15. — Manuscripts of a confidential nature shall be retained in a place of special deposit, and shall be consulted only under such regulations as may be prescribed in each case by the Council.

ART. 16. — No maps, newspapers, or books of great rarity or of constant reference, shall be taken from the Library, except by vote of the Council.

ART. 17. — All tracts, books, maps, and manuscripts belonging to the Society, shall be distinctly marked as its property; and all such as may be presented to the Society shall be marked with the name of the giver, and recorded as his gift.

CHAPTER IX.

RULES FOR THE DOWSE LIBRARY.

ART. 1. — The room in which are deposited the books presented to the Society by Thomas Dowse shall be known forever as the DOWSE LIBRARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ART. 2. — Agreeably to the condition prescribed by Mr. Dowse, none of his books shall be taken out of the room.

ART. 3. — Meetings of the Society shall be held in the Dowse Library, if not otherwise ordered by the Council; but the room shall be used for no other meetings, except by committees of the Society.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE CABINET-KEEPER, AND THE MUSEUM.

ART. 1. — The Cabinet-Keeper shall have charge of all coins, works of art, remains of antiquity, and other articles appropriate to the Society's Museum, and shall keep catalogues of the same.

ART. 2. — He shall acknowledge by letter the receipt of each gift. At every regular meeting of the Society, he shall report whatever may have been added to the collection of which he has charge, with the names of the givers; and, at the Annual Meeting, shall present a full report of the condition of the Museum.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE COMMITTEES ON THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS,
THE LIBRARY, AND CABINET.

ART. 1. — At the monthly meeting in March, annually, a Committee of not less than two members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine the Treasurer's accounts for the year preceding, and the state of the funds of the Society, and to report thereon at the Annual Meeting; and, if they shall so desire, they may employ a paid expert to assist them in the performance of any part of this duty.

ART. 2. — At the monthly meeting in March, annually, a Committee of not less than three members shall be appointed,

whose duty it shall be to examine the property of the Society in charge of the Librarian and the Cabinet-Keeper, and to report thereon at the Annual Meeting.

ART. 3. — These Committees shall be required to report in writing or in print.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE COUNCIL.

ART. 1. — The Council shall exercise a general oversight of the affairs and property of the Society, and shall prepare and present such business matters and make such recommendations to the Society as they may deem expedient.

ART. 2. — They shall, from time to time, carefully consider the claims of all persons whose names have been proposed for membership, and, as vacancies occur in the Society, by death or otherwise, shall, at their discretion, report nominations; but no nomination, whether for Resident, Corresponding, or Honorary Membership, shall be reported, of any person whose name has not been entered in the nomination-book at least thirty days; nor shall any nomination of a member be valid unless seven members of the Council have assented to it.

ART. 3. — They shall engage whatever assistance is needed to administer the Library and Cabinet, and shall authorize the Treasurer to pay, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary for the current expenses of the Society.

ART. 4. — They shall cause to be made, as often as may seem expedient, a thorough examination of the Library and Cabinet of the Society.

ART. 5. — They shall meet in the Society's rooms within one week previous to every regular meeting of the Society, on such day and at such hour as they may agree upon, and at such other times as the President, or in his absence a Vice-President, shall call them together.

ART. 6. — On the death of a Resident Member, they shall appoint a person to prepare a memoir of him for publication in the Proceedings.

ART. 7. — They shall make an annual report, to be drawn up by the member at large who has had the longest term of service, or, in case two members have served the same length of time, by the senior of the two as member of the Society.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE PUBLICATIONS.

ART. 1. — Immediately after the publication of any volume of the Collections of the Society, or at any other time when the Society may order, a committee of not less than three persons shall be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare and publish another volume; for which purpose they are authorized to incur such expense as the Council may approve.

ART. 2. — There shall be inserted in each volume published from the income of any fund, a statement in print that it was made at the charge of that fund.

ART. 3. — The Recording Secretary, and two other members to be appointed at the regular meeting in May by the President, shall constitute a Committee, with full power to provide for occasional reports, as well as for the permanent publication of the Proceedings of the Society, subject to the following limitations:

First, Neither the remarks nor the name of any member shall be introduced into any report without his permission.

Second, All papers read or remarks made by any member, which such member shall desire or be willing to have printed, shall be submitted to the above-named Committee for the purpose, and shall be subject to their discretion: provided, however, that any member may publish, on his own responsibility, any paper or remarks of his own which the Committee may not think fit to include in their report; but in such case, the Society shall not be mentioned in any way whatever in connection with such publication.

ART. 4. — The Council may appoint a member of the Society, or other competent person, who shall be immediately responsible for the proper editing of all volumes, whether of Collections or Proceedings, the supervision of the Society's copyists, and the adequate preparation of all material intended for the press. If the person so appointed be a Resident Member of the Society, he shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees of publication; but the authority of any editor shall be subordinate to that of said committees. The editor shall receive such salary as may be fixed by the Council.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting at which at least twenty members are present, provided that the proposed amendment has been discussed at a previous meeting, or is reported by a committee appointed for the purpose at such previous meeting. Whenever a proposition to amend the By-Laws is pending, the Recording Secretary shall include a statement to that effect in his notification of the meeting.